The Wichita Daily Eagle.

## BITTING BROS.

VOL. XIV, NO. 99.



There is just as much competition between high and low Beginning of the Contest for the Seat of prices as though they entered the ring and tried to settle their differences according to pugilistic rules. It is altogether probable that this competition will last as long as some men want large profits, while others are content with small returns. You can rest assured, however, that high prices are in the long run likely to get the worst of it. In days when transportation was slow and when the telegraph had not yet been heard of, dealers could charge pretty well what they pleased. Now, however, the buyer can find out by comparisons which are easily made whether he is being asked to pay too much and he wont have to look far for a remedy in these days of swift and cheap traveling. In the long run, therefore, high prices are likely to go to the wall. We have never believed in them and we never will. You can ask for no better evidence on this point than is given in the following:

Good serviceable Men's suits \$4.00.

A nobby square sack suit \$5.00.

And so on at unapproachable values.

In hats and caps we offer a large variety at attractive prices, New goods and bargains in the following can rest assured, however, that high prices are likely to get the worst of it. In days when transportation was slowed the leight prices are likely to get the worst of it. In days when transportation was slow and when the long run had not yet been heard of, dealers could charge pretty well what they pleased. Now, however, the buyer can find out by comparisons which are easily made whether he is being asked to pay too much and he wont have to look far for a remedy in these days of swift and cheap traveling. In the long run, therefore, high prices are likely to get the world join them. He refused their offer, the full Republican season the votes of Moore and Cockrell would join them. He refused their offer, staing that they had already signed an address to support Palmer. In the joint session the votes of Moore and Cockrell would join them. He refused their offer, staing that they had already signed an address to support Palmer. In the joint assension the votes of Moore and Cockrell would join them. He refused their offer, staing that they had already signed an address to support Palmer. I last as long as some men want large profits, while others are

large variety at attractive prices, New goods and bargains in our Boys and Childrens department every day. Bargains in men's odd pants.

## BITTING BROS.

One-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers, 126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

ARANSAS PASS DEEP WATER.

A Sanitarium-Rapid Development-Fish

and Oysters. Special Dispatch to the Dally Eagle. ARANSAS PASS March 11 - Aransas

Pass, formerly known as Rockport, is attracting great attention, owing to the unconalled advantages it enjoys as a pleasure resort both for winter and summer visit ors, and also to the fact that its geograph ical location, favored as it is by the two great oceanic currents, indicates it to be the point where the commerce of two continents can most favorably be carried on. This was the opinion of Lieut, Maury, preeminently the best authority in the world on all geographical subjects. Work has already commenced for the deepening of the water at the Pass; and, as the diffi-culties to be overcome, are infinitely less than at any point on the Texas coast, there can be no doubt that in the early future Aransas Pass will become the great commercial seaport of the south. The climate is superb, and during sum

mer, owing to the constant trade winds, the temperature is at least ten degrees lower than that of Galveston, whilst in winter the thermometer rarely falls below 40 degrees, and ice and snow are almost unknown. Yellow fever never visited this region and malarial complaints could not exist. Aransas Pass, with its lovely surroundings, will compare as a sanitarium with the most favored health resorts of Europe and America. Aransas Pass is in every respect a live

city and is rapidly forging to the front. It has two lines of street railway in course of construction; also, a standard gauge railway being rapidly pushed forward to deep water at Harbor Island, a distance of ten miles, of which six miles are already graded; the finest ice factory and cold storage in the entire south, and is the entreport of the great fish and oyster indus tries of Texas. This industry, although quite in its infancy and capable of almost unlimited extension, is already quite im portant. There are here two firms who employ quite a fleet of fishing smacks and oyster boats, and between 80,000 and 100,-000 pounds of fish and oysters ad libitum, are shipped every week to points as di vergent as Cincinnati and Salt Lake City. More than two hundred houses have

been built since last October, and the population, which is now 2,500, has doubled since last June and is constantly increas-We have an excellent class of population, - most of the states of the union being represented. Many of our best citizens come from the northern and western

There will be a public sale of lots, the first, and probably the only one, on March 18 and 19. All leading roads will grant reduced rates; and a splendid chance of investing money, with the certainty of gain. and without the possibility of loss, will then be presented to those who scize the

## POLITICAL.

GENERAL PALMER ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The First Democratic Senator From the State of Illinois Since the Days of Douglas.

The Result of the Long Fight Received With the Most Hilarious Enthusiasm by the Prairie State Democracy.

the Late Senator Hearst-Peffer in Demand as a Platform Card-The McKinley Act and its Effects on British Trade-Politi

The joint assembly then adjourned sine die.

The defeated Farmers' Mutual Benefit association candidate, Streeter, said: "The manifesto issued by Moore and Cockrell was very surprising to me. I regard the course they have taken as meaning death to the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association. Hereafter it will be known far and wide as an auxiliary to the old Democratic party. In the future the organization will have no influence in the politics of this state, and very little influence in the politics of the country at large. By their action Moore and Cockrell must be held responsible for the length of this contest, and for the enormous expense entailed on the people."

HILARIOUS DEMOCRATS. realized, and the pent up exuitation of the Springfield and Illinois Democracy has found expression in every form of hilarity and celebration known to the refinements of civilization. All the afternoon and evening squads of shouting and cheering Democrats, headed frequently by a man with a tin horn, gong, or some improvised musical instrument, have marched through the streets and corridors of the hotels, and when tired of marching they have invariably wound up at Gen. Palmer's residence, where they have given cheer after cheer for the Democratic senator-elect. Immediately after the election of Gen. Palmer was known, the church and fire

Paimer was known, the church and fire bells of the city began to ring, and above his voice when addressing the joint as-sembly, could be heard the triumphant melody of the bells. Everybody is gratified and tonight the festivity still continues. Republicans, almost to a man, are grati-fied with the action of the 100 Republican members in voting on the final ballot for Cicero J. Lindley, president of the Farm. Cicero J. Lindley, president of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association of the the consolidation of the Republican and Lindley's party and the result in the Republican victory in 1892.

MOORE AND COCKRELL. In regard to the tender of the solid Re-

ublican vote to him by Chairman Fuller f the steering committee this morning. When Senator Fuller came to me and

said that the 100 Republicans would vote for me if I would accept the position, if elected, I replied that I would under no consideration accept a seat in the United States senate unless it was tendered me by the will of the people; that I felt that I was not their choice, and for that reason I \$228,587 for the quarter ending June 30. could not accept the honor that would be conferred by the casting of the Republican

ote for me."

Mr Moore explain I his vote for Palmer by asserting that it had become evident they could not elect r's Mutual Benefit sociation man, that Streeter had promited too much to the er's Mutual Benefit sociation man; that Streeter had promised too much to the Republicans, and Palmer was the next best available man. Mr. Cockrell agreed with him. They had not joined the Democratic ranks, but were still Independents. Mr. Palmer stood upon many of their principles and his election was as much an Independent as a Democratic victory.

"The first time we all three, Moore, Taubeneck and myself, met here," said Mr. Cockrell, "was at the beginning of the session. We talked over the question of

session. We talked over the question of the United States senatorship, and Dr. Moore and I then decided that Taubeneck Moore and I then decided that I subseneck was a straight out-and-out Republican. We have believed ever since that any day his vote would have elected a Republican, the Republicans could have had it. During the last few days," he continued, "we became afraid that a scheme was being worked by which a break would be made in the Democratic ranks. We feared that this break would result in sending a certain that the sending as exertain the

John M. Palmer as senator in Illinois, Gen. Buchanan ordered the Washington artillery to fire a salute in homer of the event. The battery was posted on the Capitol hill and each report was echoed by the legislature who had gathered.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP. THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 11.—The state legislature, in joint session today, balloted for United States senator with the following result: M. M. Estee, 29; M. H. De Young, 24; Charles N. Fetton, 13; scattering, 20. Goucher, Democrat, who, under Democratic caucus, was substituted today for Ostrom, received the full Democratic strength—twenty-five votes. The contest promises to be a prolonged one, owing to the failure of the Republicans thus far to go into caucus and decide upon one candidate. From the present outlook the contest promises to narrow down to Estee and De Young.

SENATOR PEFFER.

SENATOR PEFFER.

WASHINGTON, March II.—Senator Peffer, of Kansas, is in his element. He has more invitations to speak than he can take care of. The Nationalists and other organizations on the "Looking Backward" order all want to hear him. His reception by the "advanced thinkers" at the national capital is very cordial. They listen to him, applaud him, and argue with him. Last night the senator was the guest of the True Commonwealth club. He elucidated "The Way Out." That is what he calls his financial plan. He wants 500,000,000 new treasury notes of the denomination of \$1. This sum, or so much thereof as was necessary, he would loan out, 10 per cent of each loan to be paid each year, 9 per cent to be applied to the extinction of the principal indebtedness, and 1 per cent covering the interest. In that way he believed it possible to redeem every mortgaged home in the land within a period of fifteen years. He wanted the money issuing power taken away from the national banks, and he thought their institutions should be converted into government agencies. If the banks would not do the business the people would.

"Let us adopt the principle that money is for the public use," said Mr. Peffer, and then he went on to say that the government ought to issue money, then it must be evident that the government ought to issue money, then it must be evident that the government ought to issue money lending establishment, so his opportunities had been good. The working expenses of that company amounted to less than \$20,000, and as the business accreaged. \$2000, and as the business accreaged.

ment, so his opportunities had been good. The working expenses of that company amounted to less than \$20,000, and as the business aggregated \$2,000,000 annually and the expenses were but 1 per cent of the amount loaned, why then should people be compelled to pay from 10 to 18 per cent for long time loans? If a private firm could cover its expenses with 1 per cent of its business, the government could do the same thing, and if the government loaned money at 1 per cent, the extra percentage would be saved to the people. There was nothing revolutionary, nothing dishonest in the proposition.

dishonest in the proposition.
Senator Peffer concluded his speech with the twice repeated statement: "The function of money is to subserve the public use. When that has been done all the rest will follow, plenty of money, and

EFFECTS OF THE M'KINLEY LAW:

EFFECTS OF THE M'KINLEY LAW:

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following extracts from the report of Consul William P. Smyth, at Huddersfield, England, give an insight into the effects of the McKinley tariff law in England:

"A general survey of the commercial situation here is calculated to impress the observer with the severity of the check which the new tariff has imposed on British trade. Yorkshire feels it keenly, for within its borders are located some of the leading industries of the nation. These industries are brought under the ban of its provisions, and the result is clearly set forth in the general statement of exports for the year. Never in the history of British trade has a commercial policy been enacted which has operated so sharply against its interest, and assuredly never has there been an act of legislation to arouse such intense and widespread hos-

This has been a gala day for the capital arouse such intense and widespread hoscity of Illinois. For nearly a year—in fact, since Mr. Palmer fathered the movement "It operates most severely, perhaps,

throughout the state that he might ultimately be chosen as the successor of Douglas in the prairie state, and the first Democratic United States senator from Illinois
since the days of the "Little Giant" thirty
years ago. This dream finally has been
realized, and the pent up exultation of the
Springfield and Illinois Democracy has
found expression in every form of hilarity
and celebration known to the refinements
of civilization. All the afternoon and
evening squads of shouting and cheering

throughout the state that he might ulticastle. Its seal plush trade went the same
way, and a general conflict was immedising Dr. Brooks and Louis Bowman responsible. Dr. Brooks was arrested and
released in bonds of \$2,500. Bowman cannot be found. Miss Burns was a daughter
of President Burns, of the Western Show
Case company, and was more or less prominent in society. Louis Bowman was
now closed against its 4,000 hands, who
are out on one of the most notable strikes
of civilization. All the afternoon and
evening squads of shouting and cheering
cutlery trade is hadly shaken up, and the field are in a very disturbed state. The cutlery trade is badly shaken up, and the reduction move is on there, with the usual result. Some of the largest mills in this district are practically running to make a show of activity, on short time, while a number of small concerns are either shut down altogether or contemplating retirement from business

ment from business.

"There is a great deal of hardship among the working classes throughout the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire consequent on the want of employment, and the necessary means to counteract the severity of the winter, which is said to be the coldest in for years. The banks, determined to be on the safe side, are tightening up their purse strings. Two heavy failures are reported from the Leeds district, both in the woolen trade. Commercial disasters like these, in the presence of cial disasters like these, in the presence of cial disasters like these, in the presence of a bleak and barren prospect, are not calcu-lated to relieve the situation of its ex-tremely serious and discouraging aspect. It must be remembered that this depres-sion has usurped the busied portion of the year. Merchants and manufacturers who meet here on market days to transact busi-ness and exphance views, regard the sitness and exchange views, regard the sit-uation very gravely. They make no effort whatever to conceal the fact that the tariff bill is responsible for the deplorable con-dition of the market. The press, of course, is still screeching and howling for relief or revenge or retaliation, or anything at all, even a 'zollverein,' to get even with the

Of the various industries affected, the seal plush trade is hit the hardest. From \$229,587 for the quarter ending June 30, it dropped to \$142,729.46 the following quarter, while in the next quarter, ending December 31, it shrank to a nominal showing of \$12,904.36. Here is a shrinkage of \$216,683.38 in the short space of six months, representing a decrease in this item alone of nearly 95 per cent. The worsted trade, which in the June quarter footed up a total of \$745,648.80, dropped in the December quarter to \$428,616.87, being a decrease of over \$317,000, or nearly 43 per cent. The worsted values for the last a decrease of over \$417,000, or nearly 43 per cent. The worsted values for the last quarter, compared with those of the preceeding, show a falling off of over \$173,000, or nearly 30 per cent. Woolens, which started off in the first quarter of the year with a gross value of \$77,692.70, jumped up to \$245,314.76 the next quarter, dropped to \$106,339.30 the following, and still lower in the quarter just closed, the gross values being \$08,114.29, a decrease of 60 per cent, as compared with the returns

per cent, as compared with the returns ending June 30.

"The chemical export trade presents a "The chemical export trate present abouter showing, the total for the year being \$111,640.98. These exports largely consist of dyes and other preparations for use in the textile industries of the United States. Cards and card clothing form another item of export which have a similar connection with American industries, and "we | ing \$111.640.96 philippine islands has informed the secretary of state of recent changes in the customs tariff of these dislands. The increase of 50 per cent, the dislands. The increase of 50 per cent, the assumption duties and the navigation tax are abolished, as are also the export duties on tobacco. For the special purpose of protecting Barcelona manufacturers, the duties are increased on white cotton goods, prints, socks and white cotton goods, prints, socks and white cotton goods, prints, socks and only be gained by a new party."

States. Cards and card clothing form another item of export which have a similar connection with American industries, and States consul at the United States senate by means of boodie, and we understood that in that event not only we, but the people of the state, would be defeated. We determined to head off any such scheme. We have now done it, and are willing to stand the consequences.

"In voting for Gen, Palmer, I have not gone back to the Democratic party. I do not think the Independent party can get the reforms it demands from either of the old parties. I think these demands will worsted yarns, of whom there are a creating that the connection with American industries, and their increase may be view I with some degree of satisfaction as an indication that those industries are correspondingly prospected. We determined to head off any such scheme. We have now done it, and are willing to stand the consequences.

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"In voting for Gen, Palmer, I have not gone back to the Democratic party." the navigation tax are abolished, as are also the export duties on tobacco. For the special purpose of protecting Barcelona manufacturers, the duties are increased on white cotton goods, prints, socks and stockings, underclothing, silk goods and woolen goods.

Noting for Gen. Paimer, I nave not state that the moment its provisions went into effect in this section the wool market fell flat in anticipation of serious depression in the worsted and woolen only be gained by a new party."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—On receipt of the news of the election of Gen.

joined the excited crowd at Bedford and elsewhere to wonder how such things could be. The dyers who dyed those yarns and clothes, and the manufacturers who supplied them with the material, soon realized that the tariff had hit them, and they fell in with the others. The whole took a form of a demand for 'zollverein.'"

SIMPSON AGAIN TALKS.

SIMPSON AGAIN TALKS.

Annapolis, Md., March II.—Congressman Jeremiah Simpson talked at a farmer's convention here today. Among other utterances he said:

"We got rid of 4,000,000 of black slaves, to enslave a whole race of the people north and south. [Loud applause.] Tariff laws are one of the elements of slavery. Protection gives no benefit. Protection is as great a fraud as was American slavery. Great syndicates own the iron, steel and lumber of the country, and they control the prices and work it to make themselves rich.

"Now when I raise corn, I want to exchange where I can get the most coats, overcoats, underclothes, dress goods and socks. [Laughter and applause.] England is getting possession of our country, and lands in Maryland have decreased because laws prevent you from getting goods where they are cheapest. Fifty millions for a navy! We want no navy or army."

Ha did not believe there would be a race

army."

He did not believe there would be a race of slaves like his brethren in Europe. He attacked the bankers, and declared the newspapers were bought up, and said a newspaper man would no more dare to give a new idea than he would shoot a subscriber.

THE HONOLULU CABLE.

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WASHINGTON, March 11.—Arrangements are being made by the navy department for the survey of the proposed cable line from San Francisco to Honolulu. This was authorized by a clause inserted in the naval appropriation bill, though the aid in constructing the line sought by a private cable company was finally refused by congress. The senate provided for a grant of \$3,000,000 for this purpose through an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, but the house stood out against voting any money for the cable, and the amendment was finally abandoned. It is thought that a Pacific coast syndicate may now undertake the coast syndicate may now undertake the scheme at its own risk if the result of the survey is a satisfactory one.

DOVER, OKLAHOMA.

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DOVER, Ok., March 11.—[Special.]—The old Red Fork ranch, comprising the northeast quarter of section 2, township 17, range 7, was thrown open as a government townsite Saturday at 11 o'clock. There were over 200 lots staked off inside of two hours. Things are booming. We have the best location in Oklahoma for a good town, with the best of water, wood and soil, and we are located in the geographical center of Kingfisher county. There is quite a number of buildings under contract. We will have two G. A. R. posts, (one white and one colored), a relief corps, and Sons of Veterans, organized inside of a month. We have a good hall, two stories high.

MEMPHIS DIRECTORS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—The stockholders of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the Clinton and Springfield, and connecting roads, met this morning in the city and elected the follow-

morning in the city and elected the following directors:

For the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis— H. Hunnewell, Nathan Thayer, Charles Merriam, T. Jeffersen Coolidge, F. L. Higginson, B. P. Cheney, Abbott Lawrence, John Burnham, George H. Nettleton, C. W. Blair, L. Leonard and B. P. McDonald.

For the Clinton and Springfield—George S. P. McDonaid.
For the Clinton and Springfield—George
I. Nettleton, F. S. Ford, Wallace Pratt, J.
I. Emmert, W. W. Fagan, J. P. Davis,
I. L. Sargent, W. S. Ferryand and W. E.

For the Current River road—George H. Nettleton, J. S. Ford, Wallace Pratt, J. H. Emmert and J. P. Dana.

CRIMINAL MALPRACTICE.

KANSAS CITY, March II.—For the past two days Coroner Langston has been in-vestigating the death of Margaret Burns, who died under suspicious circumstances last Monday in the office Dr. S. H. Brooks. since Mr. Palmer fathered the movement in the west for "senators by the vote of the people," it has been the cherished dream of his Springfield friends and admirers throughout the state that he might ultimately be chosen as the successor of Doug-

> FLOUR RATES AGAIN. St. Louis, March 11.—The case of the Kauffman Milling company against a number of railroad lines entering Texas, number of railroad lines entering Texas, which was brought before the interstate commerce commission, has at last been decided, and the decision is against the millers of Missouri and Kansas, who were represented by the Kauffman Milling company, and in favor of the Texas millers. The commissioners decide that the rates charged by the respondents on wheat and flour respectively from St. Louis and

and flour respectively from St. Louis and other points in Missouri and Kansas to points in Texas, which are 5 cents per hundred weight (and sometimes more) greater on flour than on wheat are not unust, but that a differential exceeding that

A HYGIENE CONGRESS.

Washington, March 11.—The state department has been informed by the British minister at Washington that the seventh session of the international congress of hygiene and demography will be held in London from Aug. 10 to 17 next under the presidency of his royal highness, the Prince of Wales. The governments of all countries, municipalities, country councils and other public health authorities, universities, colleges and all societies which are occupied in the study of the sciences more or less immediately connected with hygiene are invited to co-operate and appoint delegates to represent them and appoint delegates to represent them at the congress.

A COSTLY VOTE.

CHICAGO, March 11.—"What do you think of bringing a man over 6,000 miles to vote and paying the entire expense of the journey!" asked Mr. Thomas A Wilson, of Bridgewater, N. S., at the auditorium today. "That is what the Canadian Pacific railroad did just previous to the last election. There was a precinct in Winnipeg that was known to be doubtful, with the Liberals slightly in the lead. The man whose franchise was needed to influence others, was in Honolulu. He consented to return to Winnipeg to vote, providing exreturn to Winnipeg to vote, providing ex-penses were paid. Some one was out over £150 for the trip."

THE BRAZILIAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March II. Brazilian newspapers have been received at the state department containing a decree by the Brazilian president declaring the ports of that country free and open to the imports of the United States that were inports of the United States that were in-cluded in the recent reciprocity agreement thus setting at rest the rumors that have been current and the assertions that have come from various quarters that the Bra-zilian government did not recognize the validity of the treaty.

THE HEARST FUNERAL SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 11.-The SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., March 11.—The committee on arrangements for the funeral of the late Senator Hearst has completed its work. Gov. Markham and other prominent citizens have been asked to act as pall bearers. At the foot of Market street the remains will be taken charge of by the Third regiment and escorted to Grace church, where they will lie in state until Sunday afternoon, when the funderal services will be held.

CHASE'S CHOICE.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 11.—S. W. Chase, sergeant at-arms of the bouse of representatives and chairman of the People's party state central committee.

London, March 11.—The friends of Mrs.

E. H. Jackson, whose abduction by her husband at Cliheros on Sunday last caused an immense sensation, finding that any further attempts to take the lady from her husband were useless, decided to abantate with the senate. Of the choice of the Alliance don the slegt.

THE LATEST RETURNS FROM THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Printing Grab Passed by the House Despite the Protests of Speaker Elder.

A Conference Agreement Finally Reaches on the Bill Apportioning the State Into Legislative Districts.

Governor Humphrey Sends a Long List of Appointments to the Senate-Chase Talks of the Preferences of the Alliance in the Illinois Contest -Officers Elected by Kansas Odd Fellows - Notes.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 11.—The conference committee appointed to adjust the difference between the two houseson the legislative apportionment bill, reported this morning. There are but few changes made from the original bill, and these are universectant.

made from the original bill, and these are unimportant.

Lyon county will have two representatives instead of one, and Sheridan county is to have one. The original bill provided for 133 representatives, leaving two seats to be occupied by members from Morton and Sheridan as soon as they have sufficient population. The new bill provides for 125 representatives at once, and leaves Morton to depend upon a delegate as heretofore.

Morton to depend upon a delegate as neretofore.

The state executive and judicial appropriation bill passed the house this morning. It was not satisfactory to the Alliance members, but it was too late to start
on cermony, and the bill has to pass as it
was, or no adjournment could be had this
week. The house held the bill as a club
to compel the senate to pass the printing
bill. It makes an appropriation to pay the
salaries of the metropolitan police commissioners, the fish commissioners and the
state mine inspector. These appropria-

salaries of the metropolitan police commissioners, the fish commissioners and the state mine inspector. These appropriations were gall and wormwood to some of the members, but they swallowed it with as little complaint as possible.

The conference committee of the house and senate on the state printing bill, cut out the amendments made by the senate, and substituted an entirely new provision, that the executive council should have the power to decide what printing shall be ordered by the various state departments. Elder said that Rice, of Coffey, had been in collusion with Snow, and had been forced by him (Elder) to incorporate in the bill provisions allowing the executive council to reduce the amount of printing. "I am the man who had the courage to attack wrong, whether it be in my own party or among the senate on this matter, and the other man (Snow) has worked this house on this proposition, on the theory that there is hatred rankling in my breast against the state printer. It is as false as H—itself. I regret it, but this is an organized raid on the state treasury by these two men, and if you Alliance men pass this bill, all I have to say is God heip you."

Rice, of Coffey, denied that there was a single worn of truth in the statement that he was a tool of any organized raid on the

plaining his vote, that men had been at work lobbying among the people's party. He declared that this was in his judgment the most shameful piece of hypocrisy he had ever seen practiced by any party. "You cried reform all through the campaign, and you come here and say that you cannot make any reduction in the printer's

fees."
Mr. Willard moved a complimentary vote of thanks to Speaker Elder, and to the officers of the house and their assist-ants. Adopted. The house message in reference to the

The house message in reference to the world's fair was called up in the senate the first thing this morning. The house has asked for a second conference committee and Senator Bently moved that such committee be appointed. The first conference committee failed to agree. The senate demands that the senate elect two members of the board of managers, the house two and that the governor appoint house two and that the governor appoint

house two and that the governor appoint one, but the house demands the privilege of electing three members. The senate members of the second conference committee are Senators Norton, Murdock and Moody.

Senator Osborne, in calling up the bill regulating the fees of the public printer, said that the senate had passed a bill reducing the fees about 33 per cent during the first of the session, and it has been in the other house, sleeping the sleep that knows no wakening, and the reformers, having turned their backs upon the having turned their backs upon the promises they made last fall, having refused to cut down these fees, and now we are forced to swallow this appropriation of about \$150,000. It is so late now that

printer shall print one hundred copies of the rules and 1,000 forms for subpoenas. A committee of three consisting of Sen-ators Harkness, Osborne and Buchan was appointed to see upon what terms steno-graphers can be employed. The court then adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow.

HUMPHREY'S APPOINTMENTS

TOPEKA, Kan., March 11.-The govern sent the following appointments to the senate this morning, which were promptly confirmed in executive session: H. B. Kelly, of McPherson county, and W. T. Yoe, of Montgomery county, as trustees of the state board of charitable institutions. the state board of charitable institutions, for the terms commencing April 1, 1871; John Wheeler, of Atchison county, and A. P. Forsythe, of Montgomery county, as regents of the state agricultural college, for the term beginning April 1, 1891; S. H. Dodge, of Mitchell county, H. Dickson, of Lyon County, and Nelson Case, of Labette county, as regents of the state normal school, for the term commencing April 1, 1891; William Martindals, of Lyon county, as director of the penitentiary for the term commencing April 1, 1891; for member of the live stock smittary commission, John 1, White, of senitary commission, John I. White, of Ottawa county, for state veterinarian, W. H. Going, of Geary county; for commis-sioner of labor statistics, Frank H. Belton, sioner of labor statistics, Frank H. Bellon, of Wyandotte county; for commissioner of forestry, G. V. Bartelle, of Ford county; for members of the state board of health, for term commencing March 28, 1891, J. H. Jenney, of Salina county; D. H. Hill, of Butler county; and Frank Swallow, of Jefferson county; for state agent at Washington, W. W. Martin, of Bourbon county.

of Kansas so far as I am advised, many of our party preferred Judge Gresham for the place, and expressed our wishes in a communication to our friends of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association in

asked.
"We would have preferred Streeter if he had stood by the principles we expected him to stand by. Our choice was Streeter first, Gresham second, and Palmer third."
"Do you consider it a victory for the farmers or Farmers' Mutual Benefit association?"

"In one sense I do; but of course it was a compromise between the Democrats and the farmers. The compromise was necessary. The Democrats have elected their man, but it has been done with our assistance, and, in that sense, is a victory for ms."

GIRARD, Kau., March 11.—The south Kansas conference of the M. E. church met for its nineteenth session today in this city with Bishop S. M. Merrill in the chair. Rev. J. Milliff was re-elected secretary. The bishop, assisted by four presiding elders, celebrated the sacrament of the Lord's supper, many ministers and laymen participating. Rev. S. W. Stewart, presiding elder of the Emporia district, made a report of his work, and the characters of elders were passed. Rev. S. S. Murphy, presiding elder of the Independence district, reported his work, and his elders were passed. The conference has 130 preachers and 20,0000 members, and embraces the southeast corner of the state. It will continue for a week.

KANSAS ODD FELLOWS.

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ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 11.—The grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Kansas, closed an interesting and profitable two day's session in this city this evening. The following named gentlemen were elected grand officers for the ensuing year: Grand patriarch, F. H. Belton, of Pomeroy; grand high priest, H. E. Pile, of McPherson; grand senior warden, S. H. Glenn, of Harper; grand junior warden, H. J. Atea, of Hiawatha; grand seribe, S. F. Burdette, of Leavenworth; grand treasurer, C. H. Shafer, of Council Grove; grand representatives, Thomas Beattie, of Atchison, and Geo. T. Bevin, of Leavenworth. The next meeting will be held at Marysville in March, 1892.

THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CASE. NEW YORK, March 10.—Counsel for the directors of the New Haven railroad whom the coroner's jury held criminally liable for the death of the six victims of liable for the death of the six victims of the recent tunnel accident, will meet any further proceedings against them with the defense that the corporation and not the directors individually, is subject to in-dictment and punishment if any statute of this state has been violated by it. The counsel for the directors says that, as he understands it, the district attorney holds that an indictment for manslaughter can be found against these directors on the be found against these directors on the ground that they ran their cars with stoves in them, in direct violation of the law. The statute of 1887 says that it shall be unlawful for any steam railroad doing business in this state to heat certain of its cars by stove or furnace. The statute provides a penalty of \$1,000 and \$100 a day for the continuance of the violation. Sec-tion 5 says that the violation of any pro-visions of the act shall be a misdemeanor. The penal code prescribes that a person

attack wrong, whether it be in my own at the course to the wrong, whether it be in my own party or among the senate on this matter, and the other man (Snow) has worked this house on this proposition, on the theory that there is hatred rankling in my breast against the state printer. It is as faise as H— itself. I regret it, but this is an organized raid on the state treasury by these two men, and if you Alliance men pass this bill, all I have to say is God heip you."

Rice, of Coffey, denied that there was a single worn of truth in the statement that he was a tool of any organized raid on the treasury. "I am as poor as Job's turkey, but I defy any man on this fioor to prove one word of that assertion."

The bill finally passed by a vote of \$2 to 10. Whittington said, by way of explaining his vote, that men had been at the state and the color of the rescribes that a person of the treatment of the state reason, shall be liable for manslaughter.

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No director, the defense claims, ever was the state treasury by the subject to indict ment and punishment. While in certain instances directors have been indicted, it will be found that it was only was a tool of any organized raid on the treasury. "I am as poor as Job's turkey, but I defy any man on this floor to prove one word of that assertion."

The bill finally passed by a vote of \$2 to 10. Whittington said, by way of explaining his vote, that men had been at a person was the state reason, who months ago he was called to the dethe the directors here in the following distance was an employe or of the resource was an employe or sen at nothing. The question that was originally most agitated was how corporations could judg-be punished for the violation of the penal statutes. It was at first claimed that corporation could do no wrong, and that the only persons who could do any wrong were those who governed its movements. But this was decided against the corpora-

tion about as soon as the plea was made, and now the statutes of this state ex-pressly provide for the indictment of corporations. WE'VE HEARD OF HIM. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.-During the past year much trouble has existed in the Christian church of Little Rock on account of the eccentricities of the pastor, Rev. Thomas J. Shelton, formerly a resident of Wichita, Kan. In fact the congregation divided, and a new church edifice was purchased, although the Shelton church was by no means overcrowded. ton church was by no means overcrowded. It was alleged that Rev. Mr. Shelton It was alleged that Rev. Mr. Shelton preached everything but pure Christianity and that his infatuation for certain members of the church was not in keeping with the teaching of the meek and lowly Savior. Shelton and one of his parishioners, a Mrs. Brack, wife of a highly respected business man, established a monthly newspaper devoted to the dissemination of the Christian dectrine. The tone of the paper was caustic in the extreme, and more severe than Christlike, while the sermons of the pastor became more and more severe than Christike, while the sermons of the pastor became more and more extravagant until his own congregation finally commanded him to resign. This the pastor refused to do, and on last Sunday night he preached a sermon in which he claimed to be a second Christ, and that he and a lady member of the congregation were going out into the world to cure the sick and restore the dead to life. It is asserted that Shelton is temporarily suffering with a hallucination,

FIGHTING THE INEVITABLE.

New York, March II.—Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Harris A. Smiler, and Lawyer Hooper, consel for James J. Slocum, have joined forces in an effort to save their olients from being electrocuted in Sing Sing prison during the week beginning March 16. Smiler is the Salvation Army lieutenant who murdered one of his three wives on April 3, 1860. Slocum is the base ball player who killed his wife on December 31, 1869. The court of appeals has affirmed the judgment in both cases, and the application to be made in behalf of the condemned men will e to the United States circuit court, on the ground that both murderers have been deprived of their constitutional rights in the matter of counsel. This assertion is supported by the fact that John R. Heintzelman, who acted as counsel for both men at the time of trial, was not a member of the bar of this state.

THE EXP ORT CATTLE LAW.

Washington, March II.—Secretary Rusk, in speaking of the law passed by congress during the examination of vessels which are to carry cattle to foreign countries, and providing regulations as to their accommodation and treatment, says that he given he can secure to American apport cattle such necessary care and humane treatment as will not only conduce greatly to the profit of shippers, but also effects ally offset the agitation aroused and maintained in Great Britain by the opponents of the American export cattle to foreign countries, and providing regulations as to their accommodation and treatment, says that he given he can secure to American export cattle such necessary care and humane treatment as will not only conduce greatly to the profit of shippers, but also effects ally offset the agitation aroused and maintained in Great Britain by the opponents of the American export cattle such necessary care and humane treatment as will not only conduce greatly to the profit of shippers, but also effects ally offset the agitation aroused and maintained in Great Britain by the opponents of the American aroused and ma FIGHTING THE INEVITABLE.

A BIG FIRE:

PITISSUES. Pa. March II.—Fire to-night, caused by a gas explosion, destroyed the Weldon building, at the corner of Wood and Dearmond streets. The Board of Trade building across the street, and the Germania bank building caught fire and were destroyed. The Weldon Station—insurance, 80,000; loss on Germania bank building, and stock, \$125,000—insurance, \$20,000; loss on Germania bank building, \$75,000—insurance, \$20,000; loss on Germania bank building, \$75,000—insurance, \$20,000; loss on Germania bank building, \$75,000—insurance, \$20,000; loss on Board of Trade building, \$200,000; loss on Germania bank building, \$75,000—insurance, \$20,000; loss on Germania bank building, \$75,000—insurance, \$20,000; loss on Hoard of Trade building, \$200,000; loss on Hoard of Trade building, \$200,000; loss on Germania bank bu

IRELAND'S CROPS DUBLIN, March 11.—The Irish local government board has issued its report on the failure of the potato crop and the situation in the congested districts. The report sets forth that the districts in which the blight appeared constitute nearly one half of the entire country, and that the disease is attributed to the planting of old champion seed, the disease resisting qualities of which have lately become very weak. In some places where the soil is light and dry the yield is excellent, but in the mountain districts and where the land is wet and cold the failure was more serious.

WHOLE NO. 2132.

land is wet and cold the failure was more serious.

The report represents the small farmers to be in good circumstances, but confronted with a scarcity of potatoes which has not been equalled in thirty years. This causes the deepest distress in the congested districts, a distress aggravated by the unwillingness of local tradesmen to grant credit so early in the season.

Some of the inspectors report to the board that the potato crop failure it probably equivalent to a loss, to those affected, of the midday meal and perhaps a part of their suppers for a portion of the year. Details are given as to how the wants of the poor should be relieved. It is also shown that the distress is still on the increase. Applications for relief are confined to the congested districts of the west and to laboring and fishing classes of the south. Between this time and the month of April it is feared that the pressure for relief will become more general.

BERLIN GOSSIP.

BERLIN, March 11.-Dr. Von Gossler, minister of public instruction of the Prusminister of public instruction of the Prussian government, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted, and he is succeeded by Count Von Zeeeditz-Trutz-schler, president of the province of Posen. The reichstag has rejected the petition to admit women to the Liberal professions. An accident by which a number of children lost their lives occurred today at Manzel, in Westphalia. The gables of the synagogue at Manzel have long been regarded as being in an unsafe condition, and their stability has not been improved by the strain they were subject to during the recent heavy snow storms and other severe weather. No immediate danger was apprehended; but this morning, without any warning, the gables collapsed and buried a number of children in the ruins. Some of the bodies of the unfortunate children have been recovered. It is hoped that some of the little ones who were buried may yet be found alive, owing to the peculiar manner in which the cables fell.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 11.—The governor has approved the senate bill requiring every railroad company of 150 miles or more in length in this state, and which railroad was constructed under a franchise or charter from this state, to have its terminal office for control, operation and management of such railway located in this state. The penalty for violating the law is forfeiture of the charter. The bill has an emergency clause and is considered as purely a local measure, to prevent the Missouri, Kanasa and Texas from removing its offices from Sedalia to Parsons, Kan. The house this morning passed the bill abolishing special juries in St. Louis and Kanasa City. The senate this morning amended the resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for pensioning police, making it optional instead of obligatory with cities. The senate took up the weekly payment bill, but reached no action. THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

the clothes in the furnace. He lived in Siony City two months after the murder and then came to Tacoma.

NEW CORPORATIONS Topena, Kan., March 11.-The secretary

TOPEKA, Kan., March II.—The secretary of state has granted charters to the following new Kansas corporations:

The Methodist Episcopal church, of Elsmore, Allen county. Trustees—H. W. Cox, W. D. Cox, C. D. Willoughby, T. Huriburt, W. Framel.

The G. A. R. National Memorial college, of Elisworth. Trustees—Laura A. Mints, Ben Fagan, W. H. Hepperly and L. M. Ballou, of Elisworth, Mary E. Bower, Leadville, Col.; Agnes N. Pick, Salina, Kan.

The Western Electric Storage and Bat-The Western Electric Storage and Bat-tery company, of Kanass City, Kan. Directors—Thomas F. Clohesy, A. J. Van-landingham, Hugh J. McGowan, S. M. Stevens, Thomas Toohey and Henry Ber-raner, of Kanasa City, Mo. N. McAlpine, W. B. Stone, A. A. Lovelace, Charles Lovelace and V. J. Lane, of Kanasas City, Kan. Cartin Lovel, 2000, 1999. Kan. Capital stock, \$500,000.

AN EXCEPTION TAKEN.

AN EXCEPTION TAKEN.

ARDMORE, I. T., March II.—A sensation was created in the United States court yesterday, in the trial of the case of the government against Daniel McGinn's, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a 14-year-old girl. The testimony had been introduced, counsel had delivered themselves of their pent-up eloquence and the court was in the midst of his charge. He stated that the defendant did a certain thing on a certain date. The latter furiously exclaimed: "You old—of a—, I did not do any such thing!" Consternation reigned with jury, har and audience. The frate prisoner was brought to a halt by the interference of deputies, for contempt of court. He was sentenced to six month's imprisonment in jail, and fire years in the Detroit penitentiary upon the return of a verdict of guilty.

THE PROCTOR PARTY.